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ALBANIA. 12 *Apr.*—Credit and trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. (see U.S.S.R.). Tirana radio quoted a speech by the Prime Minister, M. Hoxha, on his return from Moscow with the Ministerial delegation, in which he said that the U.S.S.R. had granted the country 'immediate help' for developing oil production and building railways and factories. Food and consumer goods would also be supplied. 'Our people,' he said, 'will remain faithful to the death to the great Soviet Union.'

ARAB LEAGUE. 16 *Apr.*—The Iraqi Prime Minister and Defence Minister and the Lebanese Foreign Minister arrived in Damascus for conversations with Col. Husni Zaim, the new Syrian leader. An official statement issued in Baghdad, said that the purpose of Gen. Nuri's visit was to assure Syria of Iraq's co-operation with her against any Zionist aggression.

17 *Apr.*—Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the League, left Cairo to attend the Damascus conversations on the invitation of Col. Zaim. The Iraqi party returned to Baghdad.

AUSTRIA. 10 *Apr.*—*Peace Treaty.* Dr Gruber, Foreign Minister, appealed to the U.S.S.R. to follow the example of the Western Powers and renounce her claims to German assets.

ARGENTINA. 11 *Apr.*—A British Note in reply to the Government Note of 31 March was presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was designed to cover the period between the end of one contract and the beginning of another.

18 *Apr.*—Following the request of the provisional Governor of Salta to accede to the demands of the local branch of the General Federation of Labour for changes in the provincial administration and a review of the new price ceiling, a general strike was called in the city of Salta. Demonstrating workers were met by a squadron of mounted police, the civil police having joined the strikers. Fighting broke out and troops were called in to restore order. Four people were killed and thirty-one injured.

BELGIUM. 15 *Apr.*—The Government announced that they were renouncing for the time being their claim to the most densely populated parts of German territory allotted to them under the recent six-Power agreement. They reserved their rights to the area.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 19 *Apr.*—Appointment of Governor of Tanganyika (see *Great Britain*).

BULGARIA. 8 *Apr.*—Trade Agreement (see *Czechoslovakia*).

10 *Apr.*—The Government published the text of three Notes bearing on the recent trial of Protestant pastors. One protested to the United Nations against their proposal to discuss the trial. The others, which were addressed to Britain, rejected the British Note of 11 March and replied to a British protest against the expulsion of Mr Greenhill,

First Secretary to the British Legation (*see p. 163*) by declaring that their action was based on 'undeniable facts' and that any similar action against their Legation in London would be 'an arbitrary act, hostile to the Bulgarian republic'.

14 Apr.—*Government Changes.* It was announced that M. Dimitrov, Prime Minister, had been granted sick leave and was staying in the Soviet Union receiving medical treatment. It was also announced that M. Kostov, who had recently been dismissed from his post as Vice-Premier, had been appointed director of the National Library.

17 Apr.—*Government Changes.* An official statement issued in Sofia said that M. Kolatov, Vice-President of the Ministerial Council and Foreign Minister, would be acting Prime Minister during M. Dimitrov's leave of absence.

BURMA. 8 Apr.—Following a breakdown in the surrender negotiations Government land and air forces attacked the Karens at Insein.

9 Apr.—The Government announced that the agreement signed by the two parties had provided for: (1) an amnesty; (2) non-discriminatory treatment of Karen soldiers involved in the rising, as distinguished from other minority troops involved; (3) no discriminatory treatment of Karen civilian officers as compared with other civilian officers involved; (4) the issue of arms by the Union Government to Karen civilians for the protection of life and property. The Karen rebels, after agreeing to these terms, had sent in fresh ones which caused a breakdown of negotiations. They had demanded: (1) the cessation of hostilities throughout Burma and the declaration of a truce for further negotiations (2) the provision by the Government of facilities for a meeting of the military and political leaders of the insurgents and that frontier leaders should take part in the negotiations; (3) the holding by the insurgents during the period of the truce of the areas they had occupied.

10 Apr.—The Government announced that their forces had repulsed the insurgents at Insein and in the Thazi sector near Mandalay. Rebel forces which had recently occupied Padan and Tharawaddy, about eighty miles north of Rangoon, were advancing northward along the main railway line.

12 Apr.—Prime Minister in Delhi (*see India*).

13 Apr.—Prime Minister in Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

18 Apr.—'White Band' forces in Mandalay called on the Army to hand over the administration of the city. When this was refused they joined with the Communists.

19 Apr.—The Army presented an ultimatum to the 'White Band' forces in Mandalay giving them forty-eight hours to leave the city and fight outside in order to avoid damage to civilian life and property.

The Government claimed that in retaking Maymyo they had captured large stocks of rebel arms and ammunition. The Anisakan airstrip, seven miles to the south, had been retaken without resistance.

20 Apr.—Bo Po Kun, leader of the 'White Band' organization was reported to be conferring at Prome, 150 miles north of Rangoon, with the Communist leaders Thakin Than Tun and Thakin Soe.

BURMA (*continued*)

A Government communiqué stated that the rebels had captured an outpost at Katha, 160 miles north of Mandalay.

CANADA. 12 *Apr.*—Establishment of joint industrial mobilization committee with the U.S.A. (*see United States*).

CHINA. 9 *Apr.*—Mao Tze-Tung, the Communist leader, was reported to have sent a message to Gen. Li Tsung-jen, the acting President, promising him more lenient terms.

Nationalist artillery repulsed a Communist force attempting to cross the Yangtze at Hwayang, 200 miles south-west of Nanking, according to the Nationalist agency. The agency admitted that Communist forces driving west along the north bank had reached a point eleven miles east of Nanking. Other Communist forces had increased their attacks on Kwachow, opposite Kiangsu.

13 *Apr.*—The Central news agency in Nanking reported that in combined land, sea, and air attacks, Nationalist forces had recaptured four towns on a sector of the Yangtze, seventy miles east of Nanking. According to later official despatches large-scale fighting on the Yangtze ended with the opening of formal peace talks in Peking.

14 *Apr.*—Mr Acheson's statement (*see United States*).

17 *Apr.*—The Communist radio at Peking announced that the Nationalists had been given until 20 April to sign a draft peace agreement. This included a demand that Communist troops be allowed to cross the Yangtze to supervise the reorganization of the Nationalist armies.

The Nationalist news agency reported that the Communists had launched an offensive near Chinkiang, forty miles east of Nanking. Government troops had been forced to evacuate two bridgeheads on the north bank of the Yangtze.

18 *Apr.*—Communist forces made further attacks on Nationalist bridgeheads north of the Yangtze and were believed to have captured two river islands fifty miles east of Nanking.

The acting President conferred with Government leaders in Nanking and with Huang Shao-hsiung, the Government envoy who had brought the 'peace programme' from Peking. The former Foreign Minister, Wu Te-chen, who had returned from a visit to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was also present.

The Nationalist Government were believed to have informed the Communists in Peking that they could not accede to their request that Communist forces should be allowed to cross the Yangtze, and to have asked for an extension of the time limit for further consideration of the other demands.

Fierce fighting was reported opposite Chinkiang. It was learned that the civil population were evacuating the city and that the Kiangsu Provincial Government had moved 100 miles south to Soochow.

20 *Apr.*—*British Warships.* The British sloop *Amethyst* was shelled from the north bank of the Yangtze as she was steaming up-river to Nanking and was forced aground on an island fifteen miles east of

Chinkiang. Seventeen men were reported killed and twenty injured. The destroyer H.M.S. *Consort* which proceeded from Nanking to the sloop's assistance was also fired on, nine men being killed and three seriously wounded. She returned the fire and proceeded downstream to Kiangyin where she was joined by the destroyer H.M.S. *Black Swan* with doctors and medical supplies, and by the cruiser *London*. A statement issued by the British Admiralty said that these ships had been standing by for the evacuation, if necessary, of British and Commonwealth subjects from Shanghai and Nanking. The British Embassy at Nanking asked the Nationalist authorities, as well as the Communist authorities through the Consul-General at Peking, to ensure the safety of these ships.

Communist attacks were resumed at many points along the Yangtze.

COLOMBIA. 17 *Apr.*—Reports published in Bogota said that 'political differences' had led to about thirty deaths in Pamplona and Chita during the past three days.

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. 8 *Apr.*—*Austrian Treaty*. The deputies of the Foreign Ministers agreed to adjourn the conference until 25 April. Mr Marjoribanks (Great Britain) said that as yet he could see no possibility of agreement in view of the Soviet delegation's attitude. Mr Reber (U.S.A.), supported later by the British and French delegates, relinquished all claims to reparations from German assets in Austria, with a view to assisting her political and economic independence.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 7 *Apr.*—M. Zapotocky, the Premier, M. Siroky, the Vice-Premier, M. Clementis, the Foreign Minister, and M. Gregor, the Minister of Foreign Trade, left for Sofia.

8 *Apr.*—It was announced in Prague that a trade agreement had been signed with Bulgaria providing for a 30 per cent increase in the last year's turnover between the two countries.

9 *Apr.*—Miss Vraz, head of a U.S. relief organization, who had been working in Prague since October 1945 was arrested by the police.

15 *Apr.*—It was learned that the U.S. Embassy had protested to the Foreign Office about the arrest of Miss Vraz.

16 *Apr.*—Treaty with Hungary signed (*see Hungary*). M. Clementis, commenting on the pact said that the 'demented instigators' of a new world aggression had by their policies in western Germany 'taken the danger of a regeneration of German aggression past the stage of theoretical possibility'. He added that the system of bilateral agreements was not directed against the German people who 'had paid a horrible price for having been a tool of German imperialism'.

Miss Vraz was released from arrest. M. Fierlinger, acting Foreign Minister, told the U.S. Ambassador that her release was unconditional, though the police had insisted that she was implicated in espionage.

DENMARK. 7 *Apr.*—Note requesting military assistance (*see United States*).

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT.

20 *Apr.*—Delegates of the European Movement from twenty-one countries met in London and were welcomed by Mr Alexander, British Minister of Defence. After speeches by Mr Churchill, M. van Zeeland (Belgium), M. Jouhaix (France), and others, working committees were set up to deal with: (1) finance and currencies; (2) free movement of labour and goods; (3) basic industries; (4) agriculture; (5) overseas relations; (6) institutions.

EGYPT. 17 *Apr.*—The Minister of Communications, Dessouki Abaza Pasha, stated that 'full agreement of all outstanding questions between Egypt and Transjordan has been reached'.

EIRE. 17 *Apr.*—On the eve of the birth of the Republic the President, Mr O'Kelly, and the Prime Minister, Mr Costello, received greetings from all over the world including the King and Prime Minister of Britain, the Prime Ministers of South Africa, India, Canada, New Zealand, and Spain, the President of Italy, and the Government of Australia.

18 *Apr.*—The Republic was formally inaugurated in Dublin with a military parade attended by the President and members of the Government. Mr Costello spoke later in a broadcast of their desire for co-operation with the Commonwealth from which they had cut themselves 'apart' but not 'adrift'. 'We hope for a closer and more harmonious association, based on community of interests and common ideals, than could ever have existed from formal ties.' Addressing a press conference he reaffirmed the Government's attitude towards partition and said that they would be prepared to allow the people in the north to retain their existing powers of Government, provided that the powers of defence and foreign affairs were in the hands of an all-Ireland Government.

Mr MacBride's speech in Chicago suggesting a federal system (*see United States*).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 13 *Apr.*—At the end of a two-day meeting of the Council of the O.E.E.C., M. Spaak (Belgium) was re-elected President for a further year. On the seven-Power executive committee Britain, France, Italy, and the Netherlands were re-elected, and the places of Turkey, Switzerland, and Sweden were taken by Norway, Greece, and Portugal. Sir Edmund Hall-Patch (Britain) was re-elected chairman. It was agreed that the Ministers of these seven nations should serve on the eight-Power Consultative Committee headed by M. Spaak. The Council also authorized the submission of a questionnaire to each of the participating nations on which the required allocations for 1949-50 would be based.

FRANCE. 7 *Apr.*—M. Reynaud addressing the Independents of the Council of the Republic and of the Assembly called upon the Premier to pursue a liberal economic policy as the elections had shown that the majority were against *dirigisme*.

8 Apr.—Three-Power agreement on Germany (see *United States*).

10 Apr.—Text of Occupation Statute (see *Germany*).

11 Apr.—M. Thorez, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, closed a three-day National Party Congress at Montreuil near Paris with a speech which, after attacking the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact, appealed to all Frenchmen regardless of their political opinions to unite in the 'fight for the Republic and for peace'.

13 Apr.—*Germany*. Publication of two agreements on west German industry (see *Germany*). M. Alphand, Director of Economic Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, said that the agreements were satisfactory from the point of view of French security and gave Germany the chance of becoming a normal competitor in the world markets.

15 Apr.—The elections of miners' delegates to works councils showed substantial majorities for the unions adhering to the Communist-led C.G.T. In the northern coal basin the C.G.T. won 126 seats, the Force Ouvrière 38, and the Catholic C.F.T.C. 18. In the Lorraine basin the C.G.T. won 12 seats, Force Ouvrière 9, and the C.F.T.C. 5. In the Loire basin the C.G.T. won 24 seats, Force Ouvrière 4, and the C.F.T.C. 2.

GERMANY. 8 Apr.—Signature of three-Power agreement in Washington (see *United States*).

West German Constitution. The Social Democratic Party decided at a private conference at the home of the chairman, Dr Schumacher, in Hanover to make no further concessions to the Allied Military Governors on the final draft Constitution. Dr Schumacher emphasized the 'grave consequences' of passing the Constitution as it stood, and warned the western allies against 'driving the Germans into the arms of the Communists'.

Mr Morrison, Lord President of the Council, arrived in Berlin. He was received by the *Magistrat* and announced that plans were being prepared for handing over wider powers to the Berlin administration.

9 Apr.—Mr Morrison had a long discussion in Hanover with Dr Schumacher, chairman of the Social Democratic Party in the western Zones, in the presence of Lord Henderson, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Robertson, Military Governor.

10 Apr.—*Occupation Statute*. The text of the Statute, to come into effect on the establishment of the Federal Republic, was handed to the Parliamentary Council at Bonn as follows:

1. During the period in which it is necessary that the occupation continue the Governments of France, the United States, and the United Kingdom desire and intend that the German people shall enjoy self-government to the maximum possible degree consistent with such occupation. The Federal State and the participating *Länder* shall have, subject only to the limitations of this instrument, full legislative, executive, and judicial powers in accordance with the basic law and with their respective Constitutions.

2. In order to ensure the accomplishment of the basic purposes of the occupation, powers in the following fields are specifically reserved,

GERMANY (*continued*)

including the right to request and verify information and statistics needed by the occupation authorities:

(a) Disarmament and demilitarization, including the related fields of scientific research, prohibitions and restrictions on industry, and civil aviation; (b) controls in regard to the Ruhr, restitution, reparations, decartelization, deconcentration, trade discrimination, foreign interests in Germany, and claims against Germany; (c) foreign affairs, including international agreements made by or on behalf of Germany; (d) displaced persons and the admission of refugees; (e) the protection, prestige, and security of allied forces, dependents, employees, and representatives, their immunities, and the satisfaction of occupation costs and their other requirements; (f) respect for the basic law and the *Land* constitutions; (g) control over foreign trade and exchange; (h) control over internal action, only to the minimum extent necessary to ensure the use of funds, food, and other supplies in such manner as to reduce to a minimum the need for external assistance to Germany; (i) the control of the care and treatment in German prisons of persons charged before or sentenced by the courts or the tribunals of the occupying Powers or occupation authorities over the carrying out of sentences imposed on them, and other questions of amnesty, pardon, or release in relation to them.

3. It is the hope and expectation of the Governments of France, the United States, and the United Kingdom that the occupation authorities will not have occasion to take action in fields other than those specifically reserved above. The occupation authorities, however, reserve the right, acting under instructions of their Governments, to resume in whole or in part the exercise of full authority if these consider that to do so is essential to security or to preserve democratic government in Germany or in pursuance of the international obligations of their Governments. Before so doing they will formally advise the appropriate German authorities of their decision and of the reasons therefor.

4. The German Federal Government and the Governments of the *Länder* shall have the power, after due notification to the occupation authorities, to legislate and act in the fields reserved to these authorities, except as the occupation authorities otherwise specifically direct or as such legislation or action would be inconsistent with decisions or actions taken by the occupation authorities themselves.

5. Any amendment of the basic law will require the express approval of the occupation authorities before becoming effective. *Land* constitutions, amendments thereof, all other legislation, and any agreements made between the Federal State, and foreign Governments will become effective twenty-one days after official receipt by the occupation authorities unless previously disapproved by them, provisionally or finally. The occupation authorities will not disapprove legislation unless in their opinion it is inconsistent with the basic law, a *Land* Constitution, legislation, or other directives of the occupation authorities themselves or the provisions of this instrument, or unless it constitutes a grave threat to the basic purposes of the occupation.

6. Subject only to the requirements of their security, the occupation authorities guarantee that all agencies of the occupation will respect the civil rights of every person to be protected against arbitrary arrest, search or seizure, to be represented by counsel, to be admitted to bail as circumstances warrant, to communicate with relatives and to have a fair and prompt trial.

7. Legislation of the occupation authorities before the effective date of the basic law shall remain in force until repealed or amended by the occupation authorities in accordance with the following provisions: (a) Legislation inconsistent with the foregoing will be repealed or amended to make it consistent herewith; (b) legislation based upon the reserved powers, referred to in paragraph 2 above, will be codified; (c) legislation not referred to in (a) and (b) will be repealed by the occupation authorities on request from the appropriate German authorities.

8. Any action shall be deemed to be the act of the occupation authorities under the powers herein reserved, and effective as such under this instrument, when taken or evidenced in any manner, provided by any agreement between them. The occupation authorities may in their discretion effectuate their decisions either directly or through instructions to the appropriate German authorities.

9. After twelve months, and in any event within eighteen months of the effective date of this instrument, the occupying Powers will undertake a review of its provisions in the light of experience with its operation and with a view to extending the jurisdiction of the German authorities in the legislative, executive, and judicial fields.

U.S. Zone. An anti-Soviet demonstration in Munich by Ukrainian, Baltic, and Polish refugees was broken up by U.S. troops.

11 *Apr.—West German Constitution.* The executive of the Social Democratic Party meeting at Bad Godesberg decided to abandon the draft Constitution as unworkable and to substitute for it an administrative statute of a simpler nature.

Frontier Changes. Herr Arnold, Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, told the *Landtag* that he had offered to supply Holland with German labour and material for the reclamation of part of the Zuider Zee if the proposed frontier alterations were shelved.

Mr Morrison met German industrialists and trade union representatives in the Ruhr.

12 *Apr.—Occupation Statute.* A special committee of the Bonn Parliamentary Council discussed the Statute with the Premiers of the eleven west German *Länder* and drew up a series of questions to be put to the Military Governors. The Premiers issued a statement welcoming the Statute as a step towards the re-establishment of sovereignty, though certain important German wishes remained unfulfilled.

West German Constitution. Herr Blankenhorn, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, stated at Bonn that his party refused to abandon the draft Constitution, on which work had been proceeding for seven months, for a new administrative statute.

Mr Morrison left for London.

GERMANY (continued)

13 Apr.—*Dismantling and Restricted Industries.* Two agreements between Britain, France, and the U.S.A. on west German industry recently approved by the three Foreign Ministers in Washington were published. The first contained a list of 158 plants scheduled for dismantling under the October 1947 agreement and which, on the recommendation of the U.S. Humphrey committee were now to be retained. On the insistence of the British and French Governments the list did not include six important steel works in the British Zone and three I.G. Farben Chemical plants in the French Zone for which the Humphrey committee had sought a reprieve. The second agreement revised the list of prohibited and restricted industries drawn up by the three Powers with the U.S.S.R. in March 1946. Steel production was still limited to 10,700,000 tons a year in the Bizone and to 11,100,000 tons in the three western Zones. All restrictions were lifted on the manufacture of agricultural tractors, vanadium, non-ferrous metals, heavy and light engineering, electrical engineering, precision instruments and optical instruments (except those listed as military instruments), many types of chemicals, and shipping up to 7,200 tons with a speed of twelve knots (excluding passenger ships, and with a limit to the total tonnage allowed. The purchase of slightly larger tankers and cargo boats would be allowed). The manufacture of all war materials, including machine tools for war production, and the production of synthetic rubber, fuel, and certain other products were still forbidden. All prohibitions would remain in force until the peace settlement. All limitations, including that on steel, would be reviewed in 1952 if no peace settlement had been made. The production and use of radioactive materials would be prohibited by a special decree.

A statement issued by the three Military Governors made it clear that the prohibitions and limitations on industry were governed solely by interests of security.

British Zone. The Regional Commissioner for Lower Saxony ordered the immediate dissolution of the Deutsche Rechtspartei at Gifhorn because of its nationalist and Nazi tendencies.

Frontier Changes. A Belgian Commission arrived in Düsseldorf to discuss the territorial changes with the British authorities. Herr Arnold refused to co-operate in these 'one-sided annexations'.

Occupation Statute. Herr Reimann (Communist) denounced the Statute at a meeting of the Bonn Parliamentary Council.

14 Apr.—*Berlin.* Herr Ebert, 'Lord Mayor' of the eastern Sector indicated in a speech that firms in eastern Berlin were ready to resume barter trade with concerns in the western Sectors.

Occupation Statute. The three Military Governors received a deputation from the Bonn Parliamentary Council who submitted twelve questions on the Statute.

War Crimes. The 'Wilhelmstrasse trial' ended in Nuremberg when the U.S. court sentenced nineteen out of twenty-one Nazi ex-Ministers and Government officials found guilty of crimes against humanity, war crimes, planning aggressive war, etc. The terms of

imprisonment were: twenty-five years, Gottlieb Berger (chief of the S.S. main office); twenty years, Edmund Veesenmayer (Reichsminister Peniplotentiary), and Hans Lammers (chief of the Reich Chancellery); fifteen years, Hans Kehrl (chief of the armaments and war production planning office), Paul Koerner (Goering's deputy for the four-year plan), and Paul Pleiger (chairman of the Reich Coal Association); ten years, Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk (Reich Finance Minister) and Wilhelm Keppler (Hitler's special economic adviser); seven years, Ernst Woermann (Ministerial director of the political division of the Foreign Office), Richard Darré (Food and Agricultural Minister), Otto Dietrich (State Secretary of the Propaganda Ministry), Karl Rasche (head of the Dresdner Bank), and Gustav Steengracht von Moyland and Ernst von Weizsacker (State Secretaries of the Foreign Office); six years, Walter Schellenberg (chief of the Combined Military Intelligence Service and S.S. official); five years, Ernst Wilhelm Bohle (chief of the Nazi Party's foreign organization), and Emil Puhl (Vice-President of the Reichsbank); four years, Karl Ritter (Ambassador for Special Assignments); just under four years, Wilhelm Stuckart (State Secretary, Ministry of the Interior). The time spent in captivity would be deducted from the terms. Otto Meissner (chief of the Presidential Chancellery), and Otto von Erdmannsdorff (Ambassador to Hungary) were acquitted.

15 Apr.—*Berlin*. Elaborating Herr Ebert's offer, Herr Selbmann, deputy chairman of the German Economic Commission, said that as a result of requests from 'numerous firms' in the western sectors the Commission had agreed to allow firms in the Soviet Zone to develop trade with them.

With the establishment of a new long-distance telephone exchange in the Soviet Sector all the lines communicating with the Soviet Zone were diverted from the exchange in the U.S. Sector. Telephone communications between Berlin and the west were undisturbed.

Dismantling and Restricted Industries. Criticism of the allied agreements was widespread. Resentment was particularly keen against the decision to dismantle the Thyssen steel works in the Ruhr. Dr Schumacher said that the agreements would make it impossible for the country to reach the goals set under the Marshall Plan, and Professor Nölting, Minister of Economics of North-Rhine Westphalia, said that the dismantling programme was not only in stark contradiction to a sensible reconstruction programme in western Europe, but would cause many economic, social, and political hardships in the western Zones.

Statements on frontier rectifications (*see Belgium and Netherlands*).

17 Apr.—Mr Wilkinson, economic adviser to the U.S. Military Governor, said in Berlin that Germans in the Soviet Zone had informally asked west German officials in Frankfurt to co-operate with them in restarting inter-zonal trade. The U.S. authorities had replied that there could be no trade till the Berlin blockade had been fully lifted.

19 Apr.—*Frontier Changes*. Dr Arnold at the Hague (*see Netherlands*). It was announced in Koblenz that the Luxembourg Government had agreed to revise their frontier claims.

GERMANY (*continued*)

Gen. Howley, U.S. Commandant in Berlin, left by air for Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish military mission in Berlin. A U.S. spokesman said that the visit was not linked with any political developments.

M. Dekanasov, last Soviet Ambassador to Germany before the war, was reported to have paid a brief visit to Berlin.

20 Apr.—*West German Constitution*. A Social Democratic Conference in Hanover approved the draft of a short administrative statute and agreed by a large majority that it should be submitted to the Parliamentary Council at Bonn. The resolution laid down six basic conditions to further S.P.D. participation at Bonn: (1) German freedom of decision must not be influenced any further by the occupying Powers; (2) the new basic law must be cut to the minimum; (3) the powers of the second Chamber must be considerably reduced; (4) legal and economic unity must be guaranteed in every field, particularly with regard to legislation; (5) the financial clauses must be regulated to enable the Federal Government to discharge its duties; (6) uniformity of living conditions should be guaranteed throughout the Federal State. Dr Schumacher later told a press conference that these proposals were indivisible and were the S.P.D.'s last attempt to draft a basic law. It was indeed questionable whether a Constitution containing the essential social rights of the people could be drafted in a country under military occupation. The new draft statute was designed to secure a proper balance of power between the *Bund* and the *Länder*. The main share of tax legislation would be carried out by the *Bund* which would also control the administration of all taxes designed for its own use.

GREAT BRITAIN. 7 Apr.—The Board of Trade announced that a Note had been received from the U.S.S.R. about Anglo-Russian trade in reply to the British Note of 13 March.

8 Apr.—*Western Union Defence*. Mr Attlee, Prime Minister, stated in a Parliamentary written reply that the Brussels Treaty Powers had sent a Note to the U.S. Government on 5 April setting out their common defence programme which would be based on the principles of self-help, mutual aid, and common action in defence against an armed attack. In applying these principles special importance would be attached to the following points: the armed forces of the participating countries should be co-ordinated and integrated; increased military effort, including arms production, should be consistent with the maintenance of economic viability; arrangements concerning the transfer of military equipment and supplies for such production should be achieved as far as possible without regard to foreign exchange problems and without disrupting the intra-European payments scheme. U.S. material and financial assistance was urgently needed for the execution of this programme and if a favourable reply was received a detailed statement on specific needs for 1949-50 would be handed to the U.S. Government as soon as possible. Replying on 6 April the U.S. Government had stated that they would make the necessary recommendations to Congress in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Pact.

Three-Power agreement on Germany signed (*see United States*).

Mr Churchill arrived in London from New York.

Mr J. J. McCloy, president of the International Bank, arrived in London on a short visit.

Export Control. The export to the U.S.S.R. and countries of eastern Europe, excluding Turkey, of a wide range of goods of potential military value was banned by order of the Board of Trade.

10 *Apr.*—Text of Occupation Statute (*see Germany*).

Mr Attlee gave a warning against Communism in a speech in Glasgow. He referred to the Kremlin's responsibility for the division of the world and emphasized that Soviet foreign policy had failed in its objective of wrecking the Marshall Plan. Communism was an attempt to confine every one within the strait-jacket of Marx-Leninism, whereas the Labour movement believed in variety as the essence of a free society. Communism was more reactionary than some of the old tyrannies of the past. Concentrating solely on the economic aspects of freedom the Communists had produced behind the iron curtain a ghastly travesty of Socialism.

Bulgarian Notes (*see Bulgaria*).

11 *Apr.*—*Strikes.* Over 7,000 London dockers came out on strike as a protest against the dismissal of thirty-three men on the grounds of redundancy.

Foreign Trade. Mr Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, told Parliament that in the drive to increase dollar exports the Government proposed to fix specific export objectives for individual groups of commodities to Canada and the U.S.A. amounting to a total of £180 million in 1950 compared with a total of £136 million in 1948. This export drive was the greatest challenge in history to the adventuring spirit of British traders. Every help would be given to exporters to North America, including if necessary open favouritism between firm and firm in the allocation for this purpose of raw materials and production facilities. It had been decided to divide the U.S.A. for administrative purposes into four regions covered by superintending trade consuls concerned solely with trade promotion and assisted by trade advisers. Exporters to this market would be allowed a reasonable allocation of dollars and special help for special difficulties would be provided by the Exports Credits Guarantee Department.

County Council Elections. Figures for the elections held during the past few days showed, according to the Conservative Central Office, that the Conservatives had gained 360 seats and lost 19, and that Labour had gained 69 seats and lost 362. The Labour Party stated that Labour had gained 83 seats and lost 338.

12 *Apr.*—*Atlantic Pact.* A reply to the Soviet Note of protest about the pact (*see p. 217*) which was handed in at the Soviet Embassy reaffirmed the defensive nature of the treaty and denied that it ran counter to the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942 since it was directed against no State but against aggression itself. While the Government had done their utmost to co-operate with the Soviet Union in the spirit of article 5 of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty the Soviet interpretation of the Treaty was

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

highly questionable particularly in regard to their constant propaganda attacks against Britain, their policy of territorial aggrandisement and interference in the internal affairs of other States, and their attempts to wreck the economic recovery of western Europe. Moreover in their Zone in Germany the Soviet authorities had violated every relevant clause of the Potsdam agreement and they were responsible for the Berlin blockade.

Strikes. The number of strikers in the London docks rose to 14,238, and eighty-eight ships were lying idle.

Hungarian reply to Government's Note (*see Hungary*).

Labour Party. A statement of policy published by the Labour Party for the consideration of the Party's annual congress at Whitsun offered certain modest new steps in the service of the people but was mainly aimed at consolidating past achievements. They had to be bold and imaginative without promising what they could not achieve. Genuine private enterprise would be protected against monopoly, while those industries which could only be deployed effectively in public hands would be taken over. Specific concerns to be nationalized were: industrial assurance, the cement industry, sugar refining and manufacturing, the wholesale meat trade and slaughterhouses, cold storage, water supply, and all suitable minerals. The chemical industry would be carefully examined. Shipbuilding and ship-repairing would be dealt with for the time being by setting up a development centre. Land would be taken into public ownership as the public interest might require. The principle of equal pay was emphasized, and this and an industrial health service would be applied when circumstances allowed it. A progressive decentralization of the nationalized industries would be encouraged in order to foster local diversity and promote initiative. The fruitful partnership between private and public industry and the State would be continued and extended and a fair share would be given to all, including small concerns. Controls over capital investment, distribution of industry, industrial building, and foreign exchange would be permanently maintained but other controls would be removed whenever it was in the public interest. Competitive public enterprise would be introduced in order to ensure industrial efficiency.

13 Apr.—Publication of two agreements on west German industry (*see Germany*).

Malaya. Mr Attlee told Parliament in answer to a question that the Government had no intention of withdrawing from Malaya until their task was completed. Their objective was to guide the Federation and Singapore to responsible self-Government within the Commonwealth.

Colonial Policy. Replying to a debate, Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, told the Lords that the Government were encouraging economic progress in the colonies for the primary benefit of the local population. Ten-year plans from twenty-nine territories had been submitted of which twenty-four had been approved and begun to be put into operation. Progress was being made in education and many other matters. Emphasis was being placed on the develop-

ment of local government. In Malaya the situation showed a steady and uninterrupted improvement. Sixty to seventy combined operations against the bandits were carried out every week and as a result over 900 bandits had been killed or captured. The production of rubber and tin continued at a satisfactory level. The Government's firmness had brought about a general improvement in morale. Anti-Communist propaganda was being organized throughout the colonies and a general effort was being made to strengthen the police forces there.

14 *Apr.*—*Jerusalem.* Mr Mayhew, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, told the Commons in answer to questions about the future of Jerusalem that whatever solution was eventually reached there must be free access to all the Holy Places for all religions. But although the Government had originally sponsored the idea of internationalizing the area it now appeared doubtful whether such a scheme could be worked.

15 *Apr.*—Mr Bevin returned from the U.S.A. He said in an interview that the understanding between the United States, Canada, and Europe generally was better now than it ever had been.

The Treasury announced that following discussions between British and Portuguese delegations in Lisbon the Anglo-Portuguese Monetary Agreement had been extended for a further year. In view of recent measures taken by Portugal to improve her economic conditions, the Portuguese Government had had to restrict the import of British goods. A programme of trade between the two countries had been drawn up to be reviewed later.

Strikes. The dockers voted to return to work.

17 *Apr.*—Gen. Kalwant Singh, Chief of the Indian General Staff, arrived in London. He denied that his visit was connected with Commonwealth defence.

19 *Apr.*—The Colonial Office announced the appointment of Sir Edward Twining, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of North Borneo, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika.

Note to Rumania rejected (*see Rumania*).

20 *Apr.*—Shelling of British warships on the Yangtze (*see China*).

GREECE. 7 *Apr.*—Note to U.N. Balkans Commission on Albanian attacks (*see Balkans Commission*). The General Staff announced that new Communist attacks in the Grammos area had been repulsed and that in eastern Grammos Government troops had occupied several important positions. A rebel broadcast claimed that one Government brigade had been 'annihilated' and the greater part of another destroyed in the Grammos area.

Strikes. It was learned that the Minister of War had ordered the call up of post and telegraph workers. Those who refused to return to work would be declared 'deserters in war-time'. The Federation of Civil Servants denounced the Government measures to break the strike as 'undemocratic'.

10 *Apr.*—The General Staff reported guerilla attacks against the Prophet Elias height in the Grammos range.

11 *Apr.*—The Ministry of Public Order announced that eighty

GREECE (*continued*)

Communists had been arrested in connection with the plot, disclosed on 11 March, to assassinate Gen. Van Fleet, head of the U.S. military mission, and certain Greek leaders including Gen. Papagos, the Commander-in-Chief.

M. Rendis, Minister of Public Order, said that 12,544 people had been arrested between May and December 1948. Of these 10,122 had been exonerated, 1,915 deported, and 479 committed to trial by military courts.

12 Apr.—*Government Changes.* Following the refusal of King Paul to dismiss M. Markezinis, Minister without Portfolio and leader of the New Party, who was alleged to have been associated with illegal currency dealings, the Cabinet resigned. The King asked M. Sophoulis, Prime Minister, to form a new Government.

14 Apr.—Trade agreement with Italy (*see Italy*).

Government Changes. A new Coalition Government was sworn in, unchanged except for the exclusion of three members of the New Party. The position of M. Markezinis was left unfilled, the Ministry of Labour was taken over by M. Venizelos (Liberal), and the Ministry of National Economy by M. Melas, who temporarily retained his post as Minister of Justice.

Strikes. The inner Cabinet and the Government's financial committee decided at a meeting with the financial and labour advisers of the E.C.A. mission that the strikers' demands for wage increases could not be met until the end of the fiscal year, 30 June. They renewed an offer of grants in kind but this was again rejected.

Skirmishes occurred in eastern Macedonia between Government troops and Communist rebels who had come from Bulgaria.

17 Apr.—*Strikes.* The civil servants agreed to call off their strike following the Government's decision to give them a loan equivalent to one month's pay pending the readjustment of their wages at the beginning of the new fiscal year, and certain grants in kind.

18 Apr.—The General Staff announced that during the first half of the month 852 rebels had been killed and 995 captured.

An Army communiqué reported that a rebel attack the previous day against Amyndaion in western Macedonia had been beaten back. The area south of the River Sarandaporos, in the Grammos region, had been completely cleared of Communist bands.

19 Apr.—The 'Free Greek' radio reported a new rebel offensive in the Mount Kaimakchalan region of western Macedonia. In the Florina region, a few miles to the west, the rebels were said to have occupied several districts, including Meliti, and to have inflicted 400 casualties on the Government forces.

The rebel leader, Leonidas Constanterakos, was captured.

Athens police were reported to have arrested thirty Communists accused of preparing an organization of reservists of the dissolved E.A.M. and E.L.A.S.

HUNGARY. 7 Apr.—The bench of Roman Catholic bishops an-

nounced that it could not participate in the forthcoming Paris 'World Congress of the Partisans of Peace' because only the Holy See had authority to represent the Church at international gatherings.

11 Apr.—Reports reaching Vienna said that a serious strike had taken place recently of the iron and steel works at Diosgyor.

12 Apr.—Parliament was dissolved.

The Government's replies to the British and U.S. Notes of 3 April which were published declared that the Government had abolished racial, national, and religious discrimination even before signing the peace treaty, whereas the U.S.A. harboured grave racial and colour discrimination. The U.S.A. had violated the treaty under the article which demanded the return of all looted goods.

14 Apr.—At a Kossuth centenary service at Debrecen, attended by the Prime Minister and all members of the Government, the Calvinist Bishop Imre Revesz preached a sermon referring to the economic and social liberation in 1945 as the completion of the glorious revolution of 1849 and of 200 years of Protestant martyrdom and struggle.

16 Apr.—A treaty of friendship, co-operation, and mutual assistance with Czechoslovakia was signed in Budapest. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister's comment (*see Czechoslovakia*).

INDIA. 7 Apr.—Activities of U.N. Commission (*see Kashmir*).

The Minister of Food announced in Parliament that Lord Boyd-Orr (former director of the F.A.O.) had been invited for consultation to help India increase her food production.

10 Apr.—Sabotage caused the derailment of the Punjab express near Burna with the loss of ten lives.

12 Apr.—*Burma*. Thakin Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, arrived in Delhi on the invitation of Pandit Nehru. They conferred together in the presence of the deputy Prime Minister, the Defence Minister, and the Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs.

13 Apr.—*Indonesia*. Representatives of eleven of the countries which had taken part in the January conference on Indonesia (*see p. 46*) met in Delhi under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru and in the presence of Thakin Nu to review the situation. They agreed that measures to settle the Indonesian problem in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 28 January should be continued.

17 Apr.—*Burma*. Thakin Nu stated in Bombay that the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan had agreed to take up Burma's case at the forthcoming London conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. He described his visit to India as 'very successful'. He had got the help for which he had asked.

Chief of the General Staff in London (*see Great Britain*).

18 Apr.—Reply to U.N. Commission on Kashmir (*see Kashmir*).

19 Apr.—Pakistan's accusation of breach of cease-fire (*see Kashmir*).

Before leaving Delhi for the Commonwealth Conference in London Pandit Nehru issued a special message to the displaced persons who had suffered as a result of partition asking them to co-operate with the Government, which was anxious to rehabilitate them. The question of

INDIA (*continued*)

evacuee property, which was the main cause for delay in reaching a settlement, was the greatest outstanding problem between India and Pakistan.

On arrival in Bombay Pandit Nehru reaffirmed that India could not align herself with 'Power blocs hostile to each other. This is not merely a policy of neutrality, but is a positive approach to the problems of the world in the hope that we may further the cause of peace and friendship between nations'.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE. 8 *Apr.*—A five-day conference in Brussels sponsored by the World Health Organization and Unesco, and attended by delegates of fifty international non-governmental medical associations, ended in agreement to set up a World Council to co-ordinate medical science congresses. The seat of the Council would be Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT. 15 *Apr.*—The State Department announced that forty-one of the forty-two nations tentatively committed under the agreement of 23 March had signed the agreement. Subject to ratification the agreement would come into force on 1 August.

ITALY. 7 *Apr.*—Note requesting military assistance (*see United States*).

14 *Apr.*—A trade agreement with Greece for the following twelve months was signed in Rome. Italy would export \$13,500,000 worth of goods including engineering and industrial products, textile, chemicals, and foodstuffs in return for \$6,500,000 worth of Greek goods including tobacco, raw hides, and minerals.

15 *Apr.*—It was announced in Rome that two agreements had been signed with Yugoslavia. Under the first Italy was granted fishing rights in certain specified Yugoslav waters in return for a payment of 750 million lira a year. Under the second Yugoslavia offered certain concessions on the transfer to her of Italian naval vessels which had been agreed under the peace treaty.

16 *Apr.*—*Land Reform.* The Government announced their new land reform scheme involving the transfer of 3 million acres of land and affecting about 8,000 landlords (the State, individuals, and agricultural concerns) possessing more than 300 acres of arable land or more than 750 acres of mountainous or forest land. Payment for land surrendered would be made partly in cash and partly in State securities, but public bodies would be allowed to let their land on long leases in return for payment in kind. Landless peasants would be enabled to buy by instalments or be granted leases, either directly from the owners or through a newly created State agency and would be assisted by credits, technical advice, and agricultural machinery co-operatives. The approximate cost to the State was estimated at about £44 million for the purchase of land and £176 million for its development.

KASHMIR. 7 *Apr.*—Half the members of the U.N. Commission left Delhi for Rawalpindi to try to reconcile disagreements between India and Pakistan about the disbandment and disarmament of the Azad forces, the nature of 'local authorities' to keep order in western Kashmir during the plebiscite, and the demarcation of a truce line in northern Kashmir.

18 *Apr.*—India's reply to the U.N. Commission's latest proposals was handed in with a protest against alleged truce violations by Pakistan troops.

19 *Apr.*—In a statement issued to the Karachi press the Pakistan Government accused India of a number of breaches of the cease-fire agreement. These charges had been referred to the U.N. Commission and were still *sub judice* and they had only published them on account of 'misleading information in the Indian press and radio'. No protest had been received from the U.N. Commission about breaches of the cease-fire alleged to have been made by their troops.

KOREA. 19 *Apr.*—Discussions on withdrawal of U.S. troops (*see United States*).

20 *Apr.*—Mr Acheson on future military and economic aid (*see United States*).

MALAYA. 10 *Apr.*—The chairman of the Malayan Chinese Association—a body co-operating with the Government in combating terrorism—was wounded by a grenade thrown by a Chinese when attending a meeting in Perak.

11 *Apr.*—A European inspector and two police constables were killed when ambushed by bandits in Pahang. Nine others were injured.

12 *Apr.*—The British police superintendent at Batu Pahat, Johore, was fatally wounded by a bandit while leading a police patrol in the jungle near Yong Peng.

13 *Apr.*—British Government statements (*see Great Britain*).

A British patrol killed two of a band of terrorists in the jungle in South Pahang.

18 *Apr.*—Two Chinese shopkeepers, formerly bandit supporters, were killed by armed bandits who attacked Kerdau village, in the Mentakab district of Pahang.

19 *Apr.*—Chinese bandits raided the village of Manchis in Pahang and attacked the police station. Two Chinese inhabitants, both members of the Kuomintang, were killed.

20 *Apr.*—Security forces killed five bandits in an operation four miles north of Ipoh.

NETHERLANDS. 15 *Apr.*—The Government issued a memorandum stating that they would not be influenced by German agitation against the frontier rectifications agreed on recently by the six-Power Conference. The 10,000 Germans affected by the changes would 'be treated as Dutchmen without, for the time being, having the status of Dutchmen'.

19 *Apr.*—Dr Arnold, Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia,

NETHERLANDS (*continued*)

arrived at the Hague for discussions on the west German frontier rectifications. At his request he was received by the Foreign Minister, Dr Stikker.

NORTHERN IRELAND. 12 Apr.—*Government Changes*. Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister, announced that Sir Roland Nugent, Minister of Commerce, had been relieved of his post at his own request and replaced by Mr Maginness, Minister of Labour. The new Minister of Labour was Mr McCleery.

NORWAY.—7 Apr.—Note requesting military assistance (*see United States*).

8 Apr.—The Cabinet announced that North Norway would become a special defence area, under the command of Admiral Tore Horve.

PAKISTAN. 7 Apr.—Activities of U.N. Commission (*see Kashmir*).

13 Apr.—Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived in Karachi for discussions with the Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan.

19 Apr.—India accused of breaking cease-fire agreement (*see Kashmir*).

PALESTINE. 7 Apr.—*Conciliation Commission*. The Commission arrived in Tel Aviv from Beirut and conferred with M. Ben-Gurion.

Israeli sources stated that a patrol which had made an unauthorized crossing into Syrian territory had been withdrawn.

11 Apr.—The Government announced that they had accepted an invitation to take part in the meetings to be held in Europe between the Arab States under the auspices of the Conciliation Commission.

12 Apr.—*Armistice Talks*. Discussions between Israeli and Syrian representatives began at a frontier post near Mishmar Hayarden after a delay caused by the Israeli refusal to negotiate until the Syrians had withdrawn from Hill 223, as requested a month earlier by Gen. Riley, the U.N. Chief of Staff. An Israeli Government spokesman said that Syria had now promised Gen. Riley to withdraw within ten days.

13 Apr.—*Armistice Talks*. It was announced in Damascus that Israel and Syria had signed a cease-fire agreement.

19 Apr.—Six of a party of twelve unarmed Israeli settlers in the Negeb were killed in an ambush just south of the Dead Sea by men dressed as Bedouins.

20 Apr.—A special committee set up under the Israeli-Transjordan armistice met in Jerusalem to discuss questions affecting Jerusalem not dealt with in the agreement.

Conciliation Commission. Reporting to the United Nations the Commission said that it was working out a scheme for the internationalization of Jerusalem. On the question of Arab refugees it declared that the Israeli Government had not accepted the principle of repatriation, and were even trying to create conditions which would make this solution more difficult, if not impossible.

An official spokesman said in Tel Aviv that some Israeli troops had been killed and others wounded in an ambush near Beit Jibrin.

PERSIA. 13 *Apr.*—Anti-aircraft guns were reported to have fired on Soviet planes which crossed the frontier.

17 *Apr.*—It was learned that the Soviet Ambassador had returned home on leave and that the Soviet Consul-General at Tabriz had closed his Consulate and left for the U.S.S.R. with his staff and the staff of three other Consular Offices in Azerbaijan.

18 *Apr.*—It was announced in Teheran that M. Arasteh, Minister of Communications, had been appointed Ambassador in Moscow in succession to M. Sayah.

POLAND. 19 *Apr.*—Visit of U.S. Commandant in Berlin (*see Germany*).

PORTUGAL. 15 *Apr.*—Financial Agreement with Britain (*see Great Britain*).

20 *Apr.*—Marshal Carmona was re-inaugurated President.

RHODESIAS. 10 *Apr.*—Mr Creech-Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had a private meeting with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr Welensky, leader of the elected members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

RUMANIA. 16 *Apr.*—*Government Changes.* It was announced in Bucharest that the Foreign Minister, Mme Pauker, and the Financial Minister, M. Luca, had become Vice-Premiers in place of Professor Savulescu and M. Voitec, who had been 'released from their posts.' Both the displaced men were non-Communists and their successors Communists.

Yugoslav allegations of terrorism (*see Yugoslavia*).

19 *Apr.*—It was learned that the Government had rejected the British and U.S. Notes (*see p. 223*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 8 *Apr.*—Dr Malan, the Prime Minister, made a statement in the Senate on foreign policy, in which he denied that the Nationalist Party was isolationist. The party had approved membership of the United Nations although it deplored U.N. interference in domestic affairs. It desired to maintain the connection with the Commonwealth, provided that South Africa remained a sovereign independent State and was free to become a republic if it wished. Dr Malan referred to the increasing threat of war and reaffirmed South Africa's intention to support the western nations. Speaking of the Atlantic Pact, he suggested that the occasion might be a good one on which to seek agreement on policy with European countries which had possessions in Africa. Dr Malan said that the Atlantic Pact nations would need South Africa and South Africa would need the Atlantic Pact. Both the overflow of population from Asia in the north, and the possibility of the Mediterranean being overrun were strong arguments in favour of an alliance between the Union and other Powers with African possessions.

10 *Apr.*—A statement issued by Gen. Smuts said that the Indian plan to become a republic but to retain a special link with the Common-

SOUTH AFRICA (*continued*)

wealth violated the fundamental concept of Commonwealth which was held together by the Crown. 'The clear concept of the Commonwealth should be left intact and not be merged in vague relationships.'

11 Apr.—The South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Bill was passed by the Assembly.

17 Apr.—The report of the Government Commission on the Durban riots in January which was published exonerated the authorities from any blame in failing to prevent the outbreak, which came 'as a bolt from the blue', and said that the police had done all in their power to quell the disturbances. The riots had begun with a minor assault by an Indian on a native youth, followed by some street fighting. Order had been restored but alarmist rumours had subsequently spread among the natives who had then begun to attack the Indians with growing ferocity. 142 people had been killed, including 1 European, 50 Indians, and 87 natives and 1,087 had been injured, including 32 Europeans, 503 Indians, and 541 natives. About 300 buildings had been destroyed, and 1,700 damaged. Native ill-feeling against the Indians was caused by many factors including economic and commercial competition, profiteering by Indian merchants, exploitation of natives by Indian slum landlords, Indian fecundity and miscegenation. The report ended with a warning that the situation in Durban called for constant vigilance.

19 Apr.—Mr Havenga, Finance Minister, told the Assembly that Britain had repaid in sterling £15 million of her £80 million gold loan. Further repayments would be requested.

SPAIN. 10 Apr.—Madrid radio accused the Cominform of having recently instructed Spanish agents to destroy industries, derail trains, and raid banks.

SUDAN. 15 Apr.—It was learned that the Government were taking all possible measures to relieve distress caused by famine among 100,000 nomad Arabs in the eastern Sudan.

SWEDEN. 11 Apr.—*Palestine*. It was learned that Dr Bunche, U.N. acting Mediator in Palestine, had arrived in Stockholm to confer with the widow of Count Bernadotte.

12 Apr.—E. Suurvaeli, an Estonian, whose name had been mentioned in two recent Soviet Notes (*see p. 184*) was sentenced to four months hard labour for illegally supplying information to the U.S.S.R. concerning Baltic refugees in Sweden.

SYRIA. 7 Apr.—Closing of Israeli frontier incident (*see Palestine*).

The President and the Prime Minister resigned after being detained for a week.

12 Apr.—Opening of armistice negotiations (*see Palestine*).

17 Apr.—*Government Changes*. It was learned that Col. Husni Zaim had formed a new Cabinet in which he was Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and the Interior.

TRANSJORDAN. 10 Apr.—A statement which was issued summarizing King Abdullah's views on the Syrian regime said that co-operation was necessary until the Arab States had 'expressed their verdict' on the Greater Syria and Arab Unity moves impelled by events in Palestine.

17 Apr.—Agreement with Egypt (*see Egypt*).

TURKEY. 14 Apr.—Foreign Minister in U.S.A. (*see United States*).

UNITED NATIONS

BALKANS COMMISSION

7 Apr.—The Greek Government presented a Note to the Commission alleging that at least 3,000 Communists had crossed the frontier from Albania to take part in the Grammos battle and appealing for 'protection against unprovoked attack' from Albania and Bulgaria. Greece's neighbours had not respected the U.N. General Assembly's recommendations made the previous November. The Greek Government representative, amplifying the Note, accused Albania of conscripting Albanian Chams for service in the rebellion (i.e. Muslims who had collaborated with the German occupying forces in Greece and who had later withdrawn to Albania.) The secretary said in reply that a U.N. observer group had gone to Grammos and Mourgana.

20 Apr.—Conclusions reached by observation groups on the assistance given to the Greek rebels by Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia were adopted by the committee.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

11 Apr.—The Commission elected the twelve members of a new sub-commission on freedom of information and the press to serve until the end of 1952.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

11 Apr.—A conference opened at Annecy in France, attended by delegates of thirty-four nations.

13 Apr.—The conference was notified that discussions had been taking place between Norway, Sweden, and Denmark on the eventual formation of a Scandinavian Customs Union to which Iceland might possibly adhere.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

10 Apr.—Bulgarian protest at decision to discuss trial of Church leaders (*see Bulgaria*).

12 Apr.—The Assembly, meeting in plenary session, decided by 30 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions, to adopt the recommendation of its Steering committee to admit to its agenda discussion on the trials of the Bulgarian and Hungarian Church leaders. It also agreed by 41 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions, to accept a debate on Indonesia.

13 Apr.—*Security Council Veto*. During a plenary debate on measures for limiting the power of the veto M. Gromyko attacked the Atlantic Pact which was directed against the Power that bore the main brunt of the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*continued*)

war against Germany. The signatories were taking widespread military measures including an intense armaments race and the establishment of a network of military bases in territories near the Soviet Union, which could not be justified by the interests of their defence. The pact could not be called regional under the terms of the Charter since it embraced two continents and permitted military action without the approval of the Security Council. Returning to the subject under discussion he expressed his opposition to any proposal designed to weaken the principle of unanimity and thus give the Anglo-American majority a free rein. Mr Austin (U.S.A.) supported a proposal that in matters where the veto might be exercised the great Powers should try to reach agreement by private consultation.

14 Apr.—*Veto*. Mr McNeil (Britain) regretted that M. Gromyko had introduced irrelevancies into the debate and refuted his accusations about the aggressive designs of the Atlantic Pact, comparing it with the structure of military alliances which the Soviet Union had imposed on all her satellites. The pact contained no secret agreements and did not provide for military bases adjacent to the U.S.S.R. The Anglo-Soviet Treaty was still in existence as far as the United Kingdom was concerned but M. Stalin himself had recently stated in an interview that the first part was worthless because Germany was defeated and that the second part, providing for mutual assistance during a period of twenty years unless a new international organization was formed to deal with the problems of defence, was also inoperative since the United Nations had been created. M. Mayer (France) pointed out that the Atlantic Pact, far from being directed against the U.S.S.R. would apply to another German attack if the failure of four-Power control made this possible. Mr Austin (U.S.A.) also defended the Atlantic Pact. The recommendations of the political committee on measures to limit the veto were approved by 43 votes to 6 (the Soviet *bloc*) with Burma and India abstaining.

Political Committee

7 Apr.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. The French delegate reaffirmed his Government's position that Italy should be given the administration under U.N. trusteeship over all her former colonies except Eritrea where 'Ethiopia should be granted the satisfaction of her claims to which she is entitled'. Mr McNeil (Britain) made the following points: *Libya*: If Cyrenaica were put under British administration the Government would faithfully attempt to discharge the mandate. They would like Emir I. I. Senussi recognized as head of the State as soon as possible. Britain supported French claims to Fezzan. The Government had no practical proposals for Tripolitania but wanted to relinquish their administration there. *Eritrea*: The provinces which belonged to the Ethiopian plateau and were inhabited by Coptic Christians should be ceded to Ethiopia with protection for Italian minority rights. The Muslim province in the west should be treated separately. *Somaliland*: Italy should administer this area under U.N. trusteeship.

9 Apr.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. M. Gromyko (U.S.S.R.), after accusing Britain and the U.S.A. of a policy of 'grab' in North Africa, proposed that the Trusteeship Council should appoint an administrator with full executive powers for each of the three territories, assisted by a seven-Power consultative committee composed of Britain, France, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and Italy, and two representatives of the local population. The independence of Libya should be guaranteed within a period of ten years. Ethiopia should be granted access to the sea through the port of Assab. He emphasized that these proposals were identical with those submitted by the U.S.A. in 1945 and supported then by France. Mr Foster Dulles (U.S.A.) later explained to correspondents that a formula which had seemed apt more than three years ago could no longer achieve the political stability in Africa which his Government recognized as an indispensable element in mutual enterprise between that continent and Europe. The Trusteeship Council was no longer a harmonious body and would be incapable of achieving harmony in these areas.

11 Apr.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. Count Sforza (Italy) pleaded that his country be granted trusteeship over Somaliland, Tripolitania, and Eritrea, and said that he had a corps of administrators and technicians ready for the purpose. Cyrenaica he did not mention directly though he approved British plans for the economic development of that territory and added that he favoured Anglo-Italian co-operation on the North African coasts. The Libyan problem should, however, be solved simultaneously in all its parts. He opposed the cession of any part of Eritrea to Ethiopia, which would result in the inevitable decay of the Eritrean economy, but supported the idea of granting Ethiopia an outlet to the sea at Port Assab. Mr Andrews (South Africa) said that the future of the Union was bound up with the orderly development of the whole of the African continent and argued that each colony should be administered by a single Power in order to avoid the disputes arising from international control, as in the case of Germany. He supported the proposal that Cyrenaica should be administered by Britain, Fezzan by France and that Eritrea, Somaliland, and Tripolitania should be returned to Italy, subject to an outlet to the sea for Ethiopia.

U.N. Guard. The proposal to form a U.N. Guard of an initial force of 800 men, put forward after the murder of Count Bernadotte, was studied by the committee appointed for the purpose. M. Malik (U.S.S.R.) objected that the proposal was an attempt to bypass the Security Council and said such a force would no doubt be used to aid bodies such as the Korean Commission and the Balkans Committee which had been set up in violation of the Charter. Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) supported a suggestion that a committee be formed to study the points that needed clarification.

18 Apr.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) condemned Italy's record in North Africa and supported the Soviet proposal for an international mandate. Libya, which should be preserved as a single unit, should become independent after five years, and Somaliland after ten. The U.N. administrator for these areas should

GENERAL ASSEMBLY *Political Committee (continued)*

be assisted by an advisory council of nine members, consisting of representatives of Britain, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., France, Italy, the European and indigenous populations, Egypt, and one other Middle Eastern State. For Eritrea he preferred the idea of collective trusteeship directly under the Trusteeship Council. All the Somalilands should become one independent State and Britain, France, and Ethiopia should issue a joint declaration declaring this the eventual aim of their policy. The Indian delegate, M. Setalvad supported the idea of U.N. trusteeship but was averse to any 'big-Power' influence in the administration. His proposals included the creation of a U.N. corps of civil servants for employment in the Trust territories and mixed police forces. A plebiscite could be arranged for each territory after ten or twenty years. The Chilean delegate opposed the Soviet plan. He favoured the idea of trusteeship by individual countries and said that most of the colonies should be administered by Italy, and Cyrenaica by Britain. The Polish, Ukrainian, and Yugoslav delegates joined in condemning the imperialist aims of Britain and America in North Africa.

Greece. By 31 votes to 6 with 3 abstentions the Committee defeated a move to ask the Greek Government to postpone the execution of two Greek trade union leaders. M. Gromyko (U.S.S.R.) threatened to take the matter up with Dr Evatt, President of the Assembly.

Hungarian and Bulgarian Church Trials. Cuba proposed that a U.N. Commission of fifteen should be sent to investigate the trials of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and Protestant leaders in Bulgaria. These two countries should be barred from U.N. membership until questions of religious liberty there had been clarified.

19 Apr.—*Ex-Italian Colonies.* Ahmed Mohammed Khashaba Pasha, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, pleaded that the unity of Libya be recognized. This territory should be granted immediate independence but if the United Nations decided that this was not yet possible it should not in any case be returned to Italy, and the trusteeship period must be as short as possible. For strategic reasons Egypt's western frontier should be readjusted to include Bardia and the Sollum plateau together with the Jarabub oasis and a number of smaller oases. The eastern part of Eritrea, inhabited by Coptic Christians, should be ceded to Ethiopia who should be granted an outlet to the sea, and he suggested that the remaining Muslims should be incorporated in the Sudan. Italian Somaliland should be placed under the mandate of a Power capable of guiding it to independence. M. Kisselev (White Russia) supported the Soviet proposals. The Netherlands delegate proposed that Cyrenaica should be entrusted to a British mandate, Fezzan to a French mandate, and Tripolitania returned to Italy. He also held that Italian Somaliland should be placed under Italian trusteeship and that part of Eritrea be ceded to Ethiopia. Latin American delegates, including representatives of Salvador, Panama, and Ecuador, supported Italy's claims.

Hungarian and Bulgarian Church Trials. The *ad hoc* sub-committee

adopted by 17 votes to 1, with 31 abstentions, an Australian proposal that Hungary and Bulgaria be invited to send representatives to state their case. A Bolivian proposal that representatives of the Vatican and Protestant Churches as well as Israel should also be invited was shelved. The Bolivian delegate accused the countries of eastern Europe of introducing a systematic persecution of religion. The Cuban delegate proposed that a special committee of fifteen nations should meet in Geneva and prepare a full report for the next session of the Assembly, and that until then Hungary and Bulgaria should not be granted U.N. membership. The Polish representative, who referred repeatedly to British espionage in the Balkans, denied the Assembly's competence to interfere. Cardinal Mindszenty and the Bulgarian pastors had been condemned in open trial as traitors and criminals, and not as Church leaders. Mr Cohen (U.S.A.) argued that the trials were a violation of the human rights clauses in the peace treaties and were thus a matter of international law.

20 Apr.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. After speeches by delegates of the Muslim League of Eritrea and of the New Eritrea Pro-Italian Party protesting against the proposal that their country should be ceded to Ethiopia, Mr Hood (Australia) proposed, in view of the wide divergence of opinions expressed by the committee, that a special commission be formed to prepare a full report for the next session of the Assembly in September.

Hungarian and Bulgarian Church Trials. Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) supported the Bolivian condemnation of the trials and declared that the cases were prejudged before the proceedings opened. His views were supported by the representatives of Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

9 Apr.—*Corfu Channel*. The court delivered judgement by declaring that Albania was responsible for the explosions in the channel. It also declared that while Britain had not violated Albanian sovereignty by sending naval units through the straits her later action in sweeping the straits for mines had constituted a violation of that sovereignty. It reserved for further consideration the assessment of the amount of compensation due from Albania to Britain.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

7 Apr.—It was learned that the General Council had decided that the organization should be liquidated as soon as possible after 1 July 1950.

SECURITY COUNCIL

8 Apr.—*Korea*. M. Malik (U.S.S.R.) exercised the thirtieth Soviet veto to bring about the rejection of Korea's application for U.N. membership. He refused to accept the majority decision of the Paris Assembly that the South Korean Government was legally established. An application for membership received from Nepal was passed to the membership committee for consideration.

UNITED STATES. 7 *Apr.*—Notes requesting military assistance were received from the Governments of Norway, Denmark, and Italy. The Government replied in each case that they were prepared to make the necessary recommendations to Congress in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Pact.

E.R.P. Mr Truman replied to Mr Attlee's message of thanks on the first anniversary of the programme.

Mr Acheson again received Mr Bevin for talks on Germany.

8 *Apr. Germany.* A three-Power agreement was signed in Washington by Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, Mr Bevin, British Foreign Minister, and M. Schuman, French Foreign Minister, in the presence of Mr Hoffman, the E.C.A. administrator, and Mr Royall, Secretary of the Army. A communiqué issued after the meeting said that the three Foreign Ministers had approved the text of an Occupation Statute, agreed on allied tripartite control machinery, and confirmed and approved recent agreements on dismantling, on prohibited and banned industries, and on the establishment of an international Ruhr authority. The Occupation Statute would come into force on the establishment of a German Federal Republic at which time military Government as such would end and the functions of each of the allied authorities would be taken over by a High Commissioner, apart from the occupation forces which would remain headed by military commanders. The three High Commissioners would together form an Allied High Commission—the supreme allied agency of control. Staff personnel would be kept to a minimum. It was agreed that the major objective of the three Powers was to encourage the closest integration of the German people under a democratic federal State within the framework of the European association. Thus the Federal Republic would negotiate a separate bilateral Economic Co-operation Administration agreement with the United States and would become a full member of the organization for European Economic Co-operation. A message was sent to the three Military Governors congratulating them on their work.

M. Schuman told correspondents that it had been agreed that Allied decisions must be unanimous on five subjects—security, amendments to the Federal Constitution, demilitarization, reparations, and occupation troops. On the other subjects a majority decision would be sufficient. He reaffirmed that once the Berlin blockade were lifted the western Powers would be ready to resume discussions with the U.S.S.R. He also said that a compromise had been reached on the representation of the three Powers in the *Länder*, according to which the Commissioner of the Occupying Power in each *Land* should have two consultative observers from the other two Powers. The Franco-German administration of the Rhine port of Kehl was to be maintained. He declared himself 'completely satisfied' with the whole agreement.

Before leaving for Britain, Mr Bevin described the agreement as 'Germany's great chance'. Mr Acheson told a press conference that the basic principles agreed on for trizonal fusion cleared the way for the drafting of a formal agreement.

E.R.P. The Senate approved the Bill renewing the *E.R.P.* programme

for fifteen months by 70 votes to 7. The full \$5,580 million requested by President Truman was agreed to.

Military Aid. Publication of Brussels Treaty Powers' request for assistance, and Government's reply (*see Great Britain*). Mr Acheson issued a statement reviewing some of the considerations which had led the Government to decide on 'providing arms and equipment to free and friendly nations' and which were based on the knowledge of the indivisibility of the security and peace of the democratic world.

9 *Apr.*—*Defence.* The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee approved a military Budget of \$15,909,116,800 for the year starting 1 July 1949—a figure of \$500 more than that requested by Mr Truman.

10 *Apr.*—Text of Occupation Statute (*see Germany*).

12 *Apr.*—*Atlantic Pact.* Mr Truman sent a message to the Senate urging ratification of the treaty, together with a report from Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, who stated that the pact carried an obligation to go to war 'only in the clear case of a major armed attack' on any member of the pact. It did not contain an 'automatic commitment' to war. If the attack were of a minor nature, measures short of force would certainly be utilized first and might suffice.

The State Department published an exchange of Notes with the Canadian Government creating a joint industrial mobilization committee to co-ordinate the plans of both countries in the event of an emergency.

E.R.P. The House of Representatives approved the \$5,380 million authorization Bill for a further fifteen months by 354 votes to 48. This was \$200 million less than that offered by the Senate Bill.

Hungarian reply to Government's Note published (*see Hungary*).

13 *Apr.*—Publication of two agreements on west German industry (*see Germany*).

Mr Acheson told a press conference that fears expressed in Germany that the occupying countries would use their powers to suppress industrial competition were baseless since their aim was to make Germany self-sufficient in order to reduce the need for outside aid.

E.R.P. A joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives agreed to compromise on the authorization of \$5,430 million for the next fifteen months period.

Defence. The House of Representatives passed the Defence Budget by 271 votes to one.

14 *Apr.*—*E.R.P.* The Senate and the House approved the compromise authorization sum agreed on by the joint committee. Included among the attached conditions were the stipulations that Marshall Aid be withheld from countries incurring U.N. strictures and that the sum remaining from the last year's China aid programme be put at the President's discretion for spending in non-Communist China.

China. Mr Acheson's reply to a private Bill introduced by Senator McCarran proposing that Nationalist China should be granted \$1,500 million worth of military and economic aid stated that the result of a programme of such magnitude would be 'catastrophic'. In spite of

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

American aid the Chinese Communists now controlled most of the important areas from Manchuria to the Yangtze. It seemed probable that only direct military intervention could reverse the trend of events and this would be contrary to traditional U.S. policy in China. It would however be undesirable for the U.S.A. 'precipitously to cease aid to areas under the control of the Chinese Government it continues to recognize'.

M. Sadak, Turkish Foreign Minister, concluded a four-day visit to Washington.

18 Apr.—*War Crimes*. Mr Royall, Secretary of the Army, giving evidence before a sub-committee of the Senate Armed Forces Commission investigating the trial of the 'Malmédy massacre' case (*see p. 169*) said that he would not disregard confessions merely because trickery and deception had been used in obtaining them. 'Confessions are rarely obtained without some such tactics.'

Mr MacBride, Foreign Minister of Eire, said in a speech in Chicago that his country was in complete agreement with the objects of the Atlantic Pact but that they could not join it so long as partition lasted. He also said that he was interested in suggestions coming from Chicago which proposed a federal solution for Ireland. His Government would be prepared to consider any additional safeguards for minority rights if those already contained in the Constitution were not considered sufficient.

Ex-Italian Colonies. Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived in Washington from New York to renew to Mr Acheson his country's request for trusteeship control over her former African colonies.

Palestine. Dr Bunche, the U.N. acting Mediator in Palestine arrived in New York. He said that the armistice agreements were working well, and that tension had been greatly reduced.

19 Apr.—*China*. Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated that the U.S.A. could do little to halt the Communist march in China, and that he agreed with Mr Acheson that they must 'wait and see'.

E.R.P. The President signed the Authorization Bill in the presence of Mr Hoffmann, Mr Harriman, who had returned from Paris, and Senator Connally.

Note to Rumania rejected (*see Rumania*).

Korea. The State Department announced that discussions were taking place between U.S. and Korean officials to fix a date for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

20 Apr.—*E.R.P.* The E.C.A. announced that it would make no further authorizations for British purchases of Canadian wheat since U.S. stocks were sufficient for all export demands.

Korea. Mr Acheson told a press conference that a programme was being drafted to supply Korea with arms after the departure of U.S. troops. Economic aid would also be supplied under the terms of a new E.C.A. agreement.

Greece. Mr Acheson also said that military experts were studying a document recently presented to him by Mr Bevin suggesting a redistribution of armed strength in the Greek armed forces.

U.S.S.R. 12 Apr.—*Tass* announced that an agreement had been signed with Albania providing for the delivery to that country of equipment and materials on credit. A protocol had also been signed concerning mutual deliveries of goods in 1949. M. Hoxha's broadcast (*see Albania*).

British Note replying to protest on Atlantic Pact (*see Great Britain*).

17 Apr.—Closing of Consular offices in Persia (*see Persia*).

18 Apr.—Moscow radio broadcast an article published in the Cominform Journal which attacked Marshal Tito as a 'camouflaged participant of the Atlantic Pact' whose task was to threaten the democracies of south-east Europe.

Appointment of new Persian Ambassador (*see Persia*).

19 Apr.—The Government issued a joint decree with the Communist Party setting out the first steps in their three-year agricultural plan which aimed at increasing by one half by 1951 the production of meat, fats, leather, wool, and other farm products.

VATICAN. 15 Apr.—*Palestine*. In an encyclical addressed to the Roman Catholic Episcopate the Pope put forward four requests concerning the Holy Places.

WESTERN UNION. 8 Apr.—*Defence*. At the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the Defence Ministers at the Hague, a communiqué was issued stating that they had approved a plan for the defence of Western Europe and had given instructions to the Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Military Supply Board on measures to be taken for the integration of the defence systems of the five Powers. U.S. and Canadian representatives had attended the discussions.

Request for U.S. arms assistance (*see Great Britain*).

12 Apr.—*Council of Europe*. The representatives of the ten nations completed a draft statute for the Council of Europe leaving several outstanding points to be settled by their Foreign Ministers.

WORLD CONGRESS OF PARTISANS OF PEACE. 20 Apr.—This Communist-sponsored conference, attended by nearly 2,000 delegates from over fifty countries, opened in Paris with speeches by M. Joliot-Curie, head of the French Atomic Energy Commission, Signor Nenni, the Italian left-wing Socialist leader, and M. Farge, former French Minister.

An 'overflow' conference began in Prague attended by about 350 delegates who had been unable to go to Paris owing to the French decision to limit to eight the foreign delegations of those countries which required visas to enter France.

YUGOSLAVIA. 7 Apr.—A group of eight Yugoslav citizens of Hungarian origin were sentenced to terms of imprisonment after con-

fessing that they had crossed the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier illegally to carry out an espionage and propaganda mission for the Hungarian intelligence service.

9 Apr.—In a speech to the Third People's Front Congress in Belgrade, Marshal Tito accused the Cominform of attempting to provoke civil war in the country, a practice very similar to that of the Imperialists in the semi-colonial countries. Trade with the West was essential in order to get the equipment necessary for the industrialization plan, but the Western Powers were wrong in thinking they could depend on Yugoslavia for their war-mongering aims. The country continued to be a consistent follower of Marxist-Leninism. On the home front he admitted that there had been recent food shortages especially of grains and fats.

10 Apr.—M. Kolichevski, Prime Minister of the Macedonian Federal Republic, told the Congress that the call for a united and independent Macedonia within a Balkan federation was spread by 'Bulgarian imperialists'. He hoped, however, that a unified Macedonia based on his own republic would be formed at a future date. The Government's attitude to Greek Macedonia had not changed since the Cominform resolution.

Gen. Kreatchitch, speaking for the armed forces, said that the unity of the Army could not be broken. He attacked the 'calumnies and fantastic inventions' put out by the Soviet Union.

11 Apr.—The Congress passed a resolution condemning the Cominform's anti-Yugoslav campaign and ended with a speech by Marshal Tito in which he appealed for the fulfilment of Socialism in spite of all obstacles. Any hostile elements in the People's Front must be instantly eliminated.

A provincial court at Sarajevo sentenced eight persons to varying terms of imprisonment for sabotage.

15 Apr.—Agreements with Italy on fishing and transfer of naval vessels (*see Italy*).

16 Apr.—The Communist newspaper *Borba* charged the Rumanian Government with using police 'terror' methods against Yugoslav subjects and minorities in their country. Their plan was to recruit Yugoslavs for the Cominform cause and later send them back to Yugoslavia for subversion and espionage.

18 Apr.—Cominform attack (*see U.S.S.R.*).

ERRATUM

North Atlantic Pact, 4 April, page 218, line 11 should read: 'The reality which is set down here is not created here.'